

# THE ARIZONIAN.

TUBAC, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1859.

To ADVERTISERS.—Persons desiring to advertise in this paper, are requested to send in their favors without delay, addressed to THE ARIZONIAN, Tubac, Arizona.

SUBSCRIPTIONS must in all cases be accompanied with the cash. No subscriber's name will be entered upon our books until advance payment has been made.

Some malicious persons have circulated a report that this paper was Black Republican.—Any such statement, by whoever made, is utterly void of truth. Because we have endeavored to avoid politics, for the present, some people imagine we have Black Republican proclivities, which is very far from the fact.

## A Judicial District.

In 1856, we think it was, Senator Rusk, of Texas, proposed a bill establishing a Judicial District for Arizona, or the western portion of New Mexico. The measure was not, however, pressed upon Congress, and therefore laid over without action. The organization of a Judicial District for the Mesilla Valley and this section of the country, while it would entail a very small expense upon the general government, would answer all purposes of law and justice for the present population. To accommodate all sections of the Territory, the court should sit twice a year at Tucson or Tubac, and twice a year at La Mesilla, which would afford an abundance of legal facilities, in connection with ordinary Justice courts, whenever occasion required; a couple of deputy sheriffs, two deputy U. S. marshals, and a constable for each settlement.

A branch of the Surveyor General's office, located at La Mesilla, would afford us an opportunity of entering public lands, establishing titles, making good claims, and transacting such other business as the acquisition of real estate requires. Such reasonable requests we doubt not any Congress would grant, were the subject properly presented. Among our reasons for this opinion, we have,

1st. Letters from members of Congress and Senators, stating their willingness to give such a movement cordial support.

2d. Because, a request for privileges like the above, would indicate no intention to overrate our actual condition, nor to ask for more than we had a right to expect.

3d. Because, very little political patronage would be created, which is a very important item, just at this time.

4th. The expense would be small, in proportion to that involved by the organization of a new Territory, which at this time is another important consideration.

5th. Because Congress is aware that a U. S. Judicial District and a Branch of the Surveyor General's office, with the laws of New Mexico properly executed, is amply sufficient for the present population of Arizona.

We could give other reasons but deem it unnecessary to do so. The feasibility and propriety of the case must be apparent to every intelligent citizen who is not too far gone with the Territorial fever! If we thought there was any possible chance of getting a separate government at the next session of Congress, we would do all we could to help the cause along. As it is, the election of a representative of the people, if it does no good will do no particular harm. It will not prevent petitions and representations from being laid before Congress. Our columns, therefore, are open for the publication of all proper matter pertaining to the selection of a delegate, and as there is no opposing candidate we presume no one doubts the result. He is expected to act for the good of the people, and if he finds his efforts for a separate government again futile we trust he will cheerfully assist in obtaining a Judicial District. We cannot do without any law much longer. There will be no emigration to this part of the country of any consequence—nor any extensive investment of capital, until we have better security for property. Our mining capital must come from abroad, but it will not

come until there is legal power in the land.—Therefore, a strong effort will be made at the next session of Congress to obtain the privileges we have adoped above. Letters have already been written to prominent members of the coming Congress, asking their assistance, and several citizens will visit Washington during the session, to urge the subject before the proper committees. If a separate government can be had, so much the better, but law of some kind cannot any longer be dispensed with.

And now, to prevent any further misunderstanding, we would state, that the "Arizonian" is owned by the Santa Rita Mining Company. It was brought here, and is kept up, at a large pecuniary sacrifice, to advocate the general good of the country, having no private ends to subserve, no personal designs to accomplish, and any assertion to the contrary is unjust and untrue. The editor has tried to act for the best interests of the country, and in this matter of a Territorial organization, he has sacrificed personal considerations and benefits for what he conscientiously believes to be right. His term of service is nearly at an end, but he hopes that whoever succeeds him may have manliness and independence enough to strive for the popular interests regardless of personal preference.

## Various Items.

The views of the administration on the subject of the neutral rights of the United States, will soon be transmitted to Mr. Dallas, the U. S. Minister at the English court, and by him communicated to the English Government.—Copies of the dispatches will be furnished our ministers at the other European courts.

No less than thirteen officers of the U. S. army have obtained leave of absence for the purpose of visiting Europe generally and the seat of war in particular. Among the number, we notice the names of Col. Cook, of the Dragoons, Col. Thayer, Engineers, and Col. Loring, of the Rifles. It is understood that the Secretary of War is willing to grant leave to all officers who desire to visit Europe during the present war.

The Washington National Monument Society having applied to the Secretary of War for an Engineer officer to take charge of the monument as engineer, Lieut. Ives, Topographical Engineer, has been detailed for that service.

By the English papers we see that warlike preparations are going on all over England, Scotland, and Ireland. Throughout England rifle corps are being organized.

The first provision train sent out by Messrs. Russell and Jones, to the Pike's Peak gold region, had safely arrived, after having relieved many destitute emigrants on the road.

Shubrick, Commodore of the Paraguay Expedition, ordered reports to be made to him of all the details of the expedition, the equipment of the vessels, etc., and it is discovered that the vessels were provided with ammunition but for seven hour's rapid firing, so that had a fight occurred the expedition must have been defeated for want of powder and ball. Many other serious defects were discovered. This development makes a great excitement among naval men, and the whole affair will be laid before Congress.

The St. Louis Republican, the largest, and one of the best, papers in the West, has just provided itself with a new four cylinder steam press. The Republican office employs 176 hands, at a weekly cost of \$2074. Add to this \$1,306 44 per week for printing paper, \$700 per week for stock for Job Office, \$220 for Bindery, and \$220 per week for sundry expenses not included in any of the above details, and the aggregate is \$4,500 44 per week—the actual sum expended each week of the year in sustaining the Republican establishment.

There is reason to believe, from the rumors about Washington, that the American Minister to Spain has been instructed to avail himself of the first opportunity to assure the Spanish government of the earnestness of the United States to purchase Cuba, and that the money will be promptly paid.

## Latest War News.

We received by the latest papers very few details of the battle of Montebello. The correspondent of the London News, writing from the field of battle, says:

The battle of Montebello scarcely admits of description. It was a series of dreadful deeds, during hand to hand fights, of sanguinary encounters, of desperate charges and assaults.—The shells and bullets of the Austrians burst so thickly among our troops, that our centre, already engaged, was obliged to fall back on the right of our lines, retiring from Montebello, protected by a ravine filled with brushwood, which descended toward the main road of Voghera.

As Gen. Bruret led on his men to support our centre, it was observed that a body of the enemy had gained the hilly ground. The French division of our right poured a deadly volley into them, and, protected by the fire, both Piedmontese and French came out from the ravine and went boldly to meet the enemy. The effect of the new French guns, carrying their bullets to a distance of more than two English miles, was so great that the centre of the Austrians was obliged to fall back on its reserve, and Montebello was again occupied by our men. By this time, the third and fourth brigades of General Forey's division reached the scene of action.

One battalion of Chasseurs d'Orleans rushed by, accompanied by two battalions of the line, commanded by Duchef and Laceretelli; the shock was terrible. Laceretelli fell dead from his horse, Major Duchef fell dead. Our men still advanced a la bayonete. An Austrian Colonel and two hundred Croats were made prisoners. Assailed in front by the French, broken by the impetuosity of the charge of the Sardinian light horse, attacked on the right by the second brigade, and our artillery playing along the line, the Austrians began to retire, after a struggle of six hours. At five o'clock they were driven pell mell down the hill, toward Stradella and Castesma, leaving mounds of dead behind. We had won the day. The Austrians were unable to force our positions, though they were 15,000 strong, with a powerful artillery—thus outnumbering us by 6,000 men.

Forey's division numbered scarcely 8,000 fighting men, and was supported by 800 Sardinian horsemen. The last charge made by the Sardinians was fatal to Col. Morelly, who fell mortally wounded. Besides this loss, we deplore 200 dead and 300 wounded; among the first are the names of Cols. Grant, Les Barre, DeBellefonds, Dusmenil, and Major Fornescal, all French superior officers. It is impossible to ascertain the enemy's loss, because the official report has not yet arrived at Turin. According to accounts of my informant, the Austrians lost 1500 men, dead and wounded. It was noticed they could not stand the impetuosity of the Chasseurs' bayonets and Sardinian swords.

On the 3d of June another engagement took place at Palestro, in which the Austrians were again repulsed with a loss of two hundred killed and three hundred wounded. Among the killed were ten officers.

The Austrian efforts to retake Palestro are described to have been very sanguinary. At one time the Sardinian troops were outflanked on the right, when the Zouaves came to the rescue and repulsed the Austrians.

Gen. Garibaldi, with a force of Italians and Sardinians, forced the passage of the river of Sezia, defeating the Austrians, and capturing prisoners, arms, baggage and horses.

The advices from Italy confirm the capture of Palestro by the Sardinians. The King, Victor Emanuel, commanded in person, and exhibited the greatest gallantry. The Austrians twice endeavored to retake Palestro, but were repulsed after a sanguinary encounter. The Sardinian reports say that they captured 1000 prisoners and eight guns.

The government has not decided upon any definite policy as to the course that will be pursued in relation to Mexico. The President is inclined to let the whole subject lie over until the meeting of Congress.

Five of the new light draft, steam sloops of war are ready for launching. When completed three of them will be sent to the African coast, and two into the Gulf of Mexico, to look out for slavers.

The Secretary of the Navy, by order of the President, has named the purchased vessels respectively, Mystic, Wyandotte, Sumpter, Anacosta, Mohawk, and Crusader. The Mystic and Sumpter are to be added to the African squadron, and the others to the Gulf fleet, making thirteen in all. The Gulf squadron has been thus augmented in order to look after American interests generally. The headquarters of the squadron will be Vera Cruz.

## A Card.

CALABAZAS, June 26th, 1859.

EDITOR ARIZONIAN: On the 13th inst., two Mexicans appeared at my house asking for employment, and being apparently good meaning men, Mr. Boyd and myself hired them to do a small job of work. In about an hour, having completed their work, they deliberately, and in my presence, mounted on my saddle horse, which was staked out in the bottom, and made for Sonora. Not having arms about me, I could do no more than see them ride off with my horse; having followed the robbers on foot as far as Mr. Finlay's rancho, I was kindly provided with animals.

I desire, through the columns of the Arizonian, to give a plain and simple statement of the treatment I received in Sonora during my late trip; and to render credit where credit is due, I take pleasure in recommending to the notice of Americans the kindness and good service of Don Jose Elias, of Senor Ignacio, Don Joaquin Quieroga, Jose Maria, his son, of Ymires; also of Dr. Campbell, an American, resident in Sonora a long time, and at present practicing in Magdalena. These gentlemen did all in their power to assist me: in fact I am indebted to Don Jose M. Quieroga for the capture of one of the thieves, but being advised it would be useless to prosecute, as conviction and punishment was next to impossible, and as he had not my property, the best and only course for me was to release him.

In Magdalena I found many sympathisers among the leading men of the town, though I cannot say any active part was taken by them to assist me in the recovery of my horse, or the detection of the thief, with one exception, for which I beg to make my grateful acknowledgements to Don Gregorio Gomez and his partner Joseph Rothenhauser, for their kindness and attention. They did everything to assist me; Don Hilarion Garcia, a gentleman known in this Territory, acted as a friend and gentleman, furnishing me with fresh horses, and for which I return him my thanks.

During my stay in Magdalena I was not insulted or molested in any way by the populace, though from good authority I was cautioned to be on my guard night and day, being given to suppose that any disorder on the part of the Mexicans or populace would be overlooked and perhaps even protected by one Wenceslao Toribio, Judge of 1st Instance, (District Judge,) who is a sworn enemy of Americans and American principles. With such influences Americans will find it very difficult to obtain their just rights, and I would advise all those whose business (pleasure is out of the question,) should call them to Sonora, to be very circumspect in their intercourse with the people, the slightest acts being taken notice of and commented on, all white men considered by them political agents or unprincipled villains.

Since writing the above I have learned that my horse was ridden to death, having died in the Barajita.

Respectfully,  
JOHN DONALDSON.

ROW AMONG THE FILLIBUSTERS.—The N. York Times of the 1st inst., says:

A number of fillibusters congregated at the bar-room of the St. Nicholas last night, and had a fight among themselves. Among those present were Col. Titus, Capt. Anderson, Gen. Wheat, Maj. Hall, and Lieut. Peel. An altercation ensued between Anderson and Titus respecting an old feud, when a third party interfered, and Titus knocked him down. A general melee ensued, in which Titus drew a revolver, but did no damage. A policeman arriving took him out of the room. As he was passing out, he declared Anderson to be a d—d coward, who did not dare to cross the lines and fight him with pistols.—The disturbance was renewed soon after. The police again interrupted the quarrel, and took Titus, thus saving his life at the risk of their own, as the Anderson party seemed very anxious for the blood of the Colonel.

The next night it appears that Anderson and his friends attempted to renew their difficulty with Titus, but the police interfered, and took Anderson to the Toombs.

Gen. Walker is in New York, closely watched by the United States Marshal and his officers. The report that 300 fillibusters had landed at Acapulco, turns out to be false.

MEXICAN RASCALITY.—A few days since four peons on the rancho of Mr. B. C. Marshall, ran away, taking some fifty dollars worth of goods. A horse belonging to Mr. James Graydon was lately seized in Santa Cruz by the authorities, and Mr. Graydon, who went after him, notified to leave. The insolence and rapacity of Mexican officials in some instances seems intolerable, and the better the laboring classes are treated the more treacherous and thievish they appear.